



BIG TAMMANY HALL RALLY.

Senator Hill Delivers a Powerful Speech to the Braves.

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT.

Twelve Speaking Stands and as Many Speakers—Governor Flower Among the Speakers.

New York, Oct. 25.—Tammany Hall gave a gigantic lesson to-night and showed how political demonstrations are conducted when run on broad and expensive methods peculiar to these braves. One huge mass-meeting was held, extending on Fourteenth street from Broadway to Third avenue. Yet it was so arranged that though one harmonious whole, no less than a dozen meetings were running at the same time. There was an attendance of at least 30,000 people. Dense crowds clustered around the twelve speaking stands. Among the many speakers who addressed the great assemblage, were Senator Hill and Governor Flower.

Senator Hill said: This occasion is the first time I have had the honor of addressing the Democracy of New York in this ancient and honored city of Democracy. I feel that I am among friends to-night; friends, many of them personal as well as political; the friends of good government, the friends of civil liberty, the friends of equal rights, of equal taxation, of liberal laws, in a word, the friends of true, unadulterated and aggressive Democracy. I am not unmindful of the fact that during my entire service as chief executive of the State my official relations with the Democrats of Tammany Hall were of the most pleasant character, and I cheerfully and gratefully acknowledge the fact that they were among my staunchest supporters during all that period, from the memorable campaign of 1882 to the last occasion, when the Democracy of the Empire State honored me with their confidence at Albany and Chicago.

To-day the great reliance of intelligent political observers for the success of our national candidates in this State is upon the immense majority which is expected to be rolled up in this city under the auspices of the magnificent organization of Tammany Hall, which in recent years has known no such word as defeat and to which all eyes are now turned and upon which our hopes are centered. It is clear that the way to win national elections is first to win local and State elections. In politics, as in everything else, "nothing succeeds like success."

PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES. Those who, because of personal disappointments, or because candidates of their particular choice have not been nominated, would encourage the temporary defeat of their party, usually live to regret their "action and inaction." How difficult it is for that party to regain the ground that has been unwisely and foolishly lost. I would endeavor by every honorable means to build up the Democratic party and make it victorious in the city, State and nation. I would build up, not a personal party, but the Democratic party. I would seek victory, not for a day, but for a decade. Would make it possible to elect all meritorious Democratic candidates who represent Democratic ideas. These methods of management have made your organization invincible. In short, they have made New York City the very Gibraltar of the Democracy of the country.

The issue between the two parties upon the tariff question was never more sharply defined than in the present campaign. No one ought to be deceived by the attitude which they respectively assume. Both believe in a tariff sufficient to raise the principal revenues necessary for the support of the Government. The Democratic party there stops and declares that no other or larger tariff should be made, but that they will support a further, and insists that it is the right and duty of the Government to impose such higher duties as may be deemed necessary to prevent competition with domestic industries, even to the extent, if desired, of absolute prohibition of imports.

Our opponents call the methods or means by which they use the power of taxation for private purposes the system of protection. We meet them at the threshold of the discussion of this question and declare that their system of protection violates the spirit, if not the letter, of the Federal Constitution. The fact that there is nowhere to be found in the Constitution any express provision giving Congress power to protect private industries by taxation at the expense of the whole people cannot be lightly dismissed. In my opinion its omission is a matter of the greatest significance.

In the convention of 1875, which framed the Federal Constitution, a proposition was made to confer upon Congress the power to protect manufactures by commercial regulations, and it was rejected. This is important evidence from which it may be fairly urged that it was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that Congress should be vested with the power to aid private industries at the expense of the people.

It should not be forgotten that there has been a formidable opposition to the adoption of the original Constitution, and that a majority of the States, in concurring, added to their ratification a series of amendments intended to circumscribe the power granted to the Federal Government, and designed as safeguards against the dangers apprehended from the powers granted in the original Constitution, which were regarded as too extensive or not safely defined. The amendment in question was one of the most important of these, and of all the amendments taken together, constitutes the most valuable portion of the Constitution.

CONSTITUTION VIOLATED. It is true that tariff bills, called and designed as "protective" measures, have since been passed at various periods of our history, but in none of them have their authors dared to insert any preamble, provision or statement therein from which it might appear that protection was the sole object and direct purpose of them. There has always been a studied effort by our opponents to avoid the precise question at issue. There can be little doubt that a protective measure, pure and simple, could not stand the test of judicial review with the Supreme Court of the United States as at present constituted.

Democratic party believes, and always has believed, that "Republican protection," as it is surrounded by its advocates and exemplified in the details of its measures (although artfully concealed from their face), to be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution as it now stands. We have nothing to conceal, nothing to disguise, nothing to retract. We do not believe that the true theory of our Government ever contemplated that it should be a paternal government, having the power to build one man's business at the expense of another. We

believe that the Constitution, especially since the amendments of 1791, designed that the power of taxation should only be exercised for the purpose expressly specified therein, and for no other.

THE FIRST TARIFF BILL. The first tariff bill ever introduced in Congress was by Mr. Madison, and it was "for revenue only," and contained no commercial regulations for protection. Mr. Madison only sought, and sought under the taxing clause, to bring such a sum of money into the Treasury as the wants of the Government required; but when Pennsylvania and a majority of the House wished to obtain that money by adding arrangements of detail under the commercial clause—discriminations of high and low duties, prohibition here and freedom there—he acquiesced.

The Democratic contention is that Congress, under the express power to levy and collect taxes, etc., is only empowered to obtain and appropriate money, but not to exclude imports in order to prevent the obtaining of revenue. What Congress may do under the taxing power is entirely distinct from what it may do under the powers to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

During the present campaign our opponents in their recklessness have even ventured to claim that "Old Hickory" himself (General Andrew Jackson) once forced the policy of protection. If he ever did it must have been in the early stages of the country's history, when protection was only sought as a temporary expedient. Certainly his later public utterances were all on the other side. He said in his farewell address to his countrymen: "A tariff of high duties designed for perpetual protection has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen."

A TEMPORARY PROTECTION. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and general incidental protection. Rely upon it, the design to collect an extravagant revenue and to burden you with taxes beyond the economical wants of the Government is not yet abandoned. The various interests which have combined together to impose a heavy tariff and to produce an overflowing treasury are too strong and have too much at stake to surrender the contest. The corporations and wealthy individuals who are engaged in large manufacturing establishments desire a high tariff to increase their gains. Designing politicians will endeavor to conciliate their favor and to obtain the means of profuse expenditure.

To oppose this conspiracy of selfish and partisan interests, no longer imagined, but a menacing reality, is the special mission of the Democratic party of to-day. The position of the Democratic party on the tariff question is so plain and simple that every school boy understands it. The Democratic party proposes revision of import duties. It does not propose the destruction of the tariff, but it proposes simply a modification of it.

We have not advocated and do not advocate free trade, because the Government needs revenue for its support. The cry of "free trade" raised against us by our adversaries is a false, misleading and irrelevant one, but it will deceive no intelligent man. We demand the reduction or abolition of duties upon the necessities of life; we favor free raw materials used in the manufactures, wider markets for our productions and the imposition of lowest taxes consistent with the needs of the Government.

A WORD FOR THE CANDIDATES. Our opponents are diligently seeking to alienate the laboring people from the Democratic party. The Republicans appeal to the workmen in the false and specious plea that the Democratic party proposes to reduce the tariff upon manufactures so low that our manufacturers cannot afford to pay the present rate of wages. Intelligent workmen know well enough that the question of wages depends largely upon the matter of the supply and demand of labor. Working men know that in spite of the valueless figures of statisticians and doctored census returns and the uncorroborated assertions of Republican newspapers, there has been no general increase of wages under the McKinley bill.

What shall I say of the Democratic candidates, Cleveland and Stevenson? They both are the Jeffersonian standard of fitness; both have been satisfactorily tested in the public service, and both represent the cherished principles of our party in this campaign, and are entitled to your suffrages. Ex-President Cleveland needs no more of my hands and life and public service are familiar to the people. His administration—dignified, honest and able—has safely withstood the popular criticism; has passed into history, and reflected credit upon the country. His re-election will not only be a public triumph, but it will also be the vindication of our principles and the triumph of the Democratic party.

THE POLICE BILL. The most important issue involved in this election is that presented by the proposed Republican Federal Election bill, otherwise known as the Davenport Force bill. If Republican success should ensue as the result of the pending election, that measure would become a reality with all its dire and unfortunate consequences. No precedent can be safely made as to the extent to which the Federal Government can use its State elections may be invoked, if any extension shall now be permitted. Our opponents do not discuss very much this issue, but seek to evade and ignore it. Notwithstanding the cautious utterances of Mr. Harrison and the reticence of the generality of the Republican orators, the Republican party cannot escape in this campaign the responsibility of this measure and the consequences which its advocacy necessarily entails.

THE SOLID SOUTH. This issue alone necessarily makes the South solid for the Democratic party. They are naturally opposed to such a law. Its enactment would be a blow aimed directly at them, at their hearths, at their homes, at their cherished rights, at their cherished principles, at their peace and security. The South will not only be solid against the Force bill, it will be solid against unreasonable tariff burdens, against Federal encroachments of every character, against an unnecessary restricted currency for the benefit of the rich; solid against monopoly, plutocracy and Republicanism. It will be solid in favor of good government, free and honest elections, home rule, tariff reform, honest money, wider markets, freer commerce, personal liberty and Democratic government. I believe that a large majority of the electors of this country are in favor of the principles of the Democratic party. If the contest is to be decided in New York, as it now seems likely, let it be an overwhelming triumph. The Empire State expects every Democrat to do his duty.

The cause is worthy of the support of every patriot who loves his country and desires to see its free institutions perpetuated and maintained. The reforms which we demand are necessary for the safety and prosperity of the Republic. We readopt the expressive language of the national Democratic platform of 1876, under which Samuel J. Tilden was elected to the Presidency. "Reform an only way had by a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties, that we may have a change of measures and of men."

Mr. Dixon, of Norfolk, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, who were his guests on his yacht, came here Monday to visit the Exposition. They were entertained at the Commonwealth Club on yesterday at dinner.

MOURNING FOR THE DEAD.

The President Receives Messages of Condolence From All Over the World.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The Interment to Take Place in Indianapolis Friday—Manifestations of Sorrow in Many Cities North and South.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The flag at the White House was not raised this morning. The fountains in the grounds were stopped and the blinds of the windows of the Mansion were drawn. Two policemen guarded the entrance to the grounds to prevent invasion by the curious, but there was no necessity for their services. The department employees in the adjoining great War, State and Navy buildings on the one side, and in the Treasury on the other side, passed their morning duties in silence, and all the passers-by respected the grief of the nation. At all of the Government offices and the hotels and many of the business buildings the flags were at half-mast. From the hour when the White House was closed, following the death of Mrs. Harrison, quiet reigned until the usual time for the opening of the Mansion. President Harrison retired and obtained some rest. When he reappeared this morning he bore himself with the calmness and fortitude that comes from dependence upon a higher power and a resignation to the mandates of His will. He was, of course, suffering greatly from the blow that had fallen—no less severe because long delayed and long expected—but his morning greeting was as much like the usual one as could have been expected.

CALLERS AND TELEGRAMS. The family breakfasted together, and the little ones learned of the great loss they had sustained in the hours of sleep. After breakfast the President retired to his room. The ushers were early required to receive the cards of callers who came with messages of condolence or on business connected with the sad event. Among the first to arrive was Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor; Attorney-General Miller, Secretary Tracy, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Assistant-Secretary of War Grant, who remained some time in consultation with Private Secretary Halford, and Mr. McKee. Mr. R. A. Parke, district passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, who was consulted with regard to the transportation of the funeral party to Indianapolis, was also among the early callers.

There will be private services in the East room of the White House Thursday morning, conducted by Dr. Hamlin, and services at Indianapolis in the First Presbyterian church, of which the President and Mrs. Harrison were for many years active members, on Friday. These will be in charge of Rev. Matthew L. Haines, D. D., who was pastor of the church when the family came to Washington. A great number of telegrams conveying messages of sympathy and sorrow have been received at the White House from all parts of the country. One of the first came from Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Harrison's body lay undisturbed until 10 o'clock this morning, when Undertaker W. R. Spencer and assistants took charge and prepared it for examination by Dr. Gardner.



Presbyterian church, of which the President and Mrs. Harrison were for many years active members, on Friday. These will be in charge of Rev. Matthew L. Haines, D. D., who was pastor of the church when the family came to Washington.

A great number of telegrams conveying messages of sympathy and sorrow have been received at the White House from all parts of the country. One of the first came from Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland.

Mrs. Harrison's body lay undisturbed until 10 o'clock this morning, when Undertaker W. R. Spencer and assistants took charge and prepared it for examination by Dr. Gardner.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. The arrangements for Mrs. Harrison's funeral, which had been partially agreed upon in the early hours of the morning, were changed later after consultation with members of the Cabinet, and communication by wire with the friends of the family in Indianapolis. The change was made because it would be impossible to complete the arrangements at the Indianapolis end in time, and because of the desire of those closely allied officially and otherwise with the President to attend the funeral, which they would not be able to do had the original purpose of holding the services on Wednesday been carried out.

Immediately on concluding the services at the White House, the remains will be taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station, where they will be placed aboard a special train. The train will probably leave the station at noon, and it will be due in Indianapolis about 9 o'clock Friday morning. The funeral cortege will proceed directly and without delay to the First Presbyterian church. Here Rev. M. L. Haines will conduct simple services, at which relatives and intimate friends, leaving the church the funeral procession will wend its way to the beautiful cemetery of Crown Hill, where rest the remains of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Vice-President Thomas A. Hendricks, ex-Senator Joseph McDonald, General E. R. S. Canby and Governor Whitcomb. In this beautiful spot the body will be interred with brief and simple ceremony. The exact resting-place is being selected to-day by friends of the family in Indianapolis.

SERVICES AT THE WHITE HOUSE. It is not the desire of the Executive family to remain in Indianapolis for rest after the fatigue of the journey from

Washington. The arrangement for the funeral contemplate an immediate return on their part to the railroad station, the special train to leave for Washington immediately. The services at the White House on Thursday morning will be of the simplest character, and the utmost privacy will attend them. Few outside of the official and personal family of the President will be invited to be present. Rev. Tunk S. Hamlin, of the Church of the Covenant, in this city, the pastor of the White House family, will conduct the services. At 11 o'clock a broad ribbon of crepe, with pinked ends, was tied in a bow on the bell pull of the front door of the Mansion. This was the only sign, aside from the absence of the flag overhead, of the presence of the Grim Reaper within.

Such members of the Cabinet as are in Washington and those who will be able to reach here before Thursday will act as honorary pall-bearers at the funeral. Chief Justice Fuller will also be an honorary pall-bearer. Punctilious to a degree in all matters pertaining to social and official functions, many members of the diplomatic corps, whose frequent calls during the critical period of Mrs. Harrison's illness made them seem to take more of a friendly than a purely official interest in the welfare of the afflicted lady, hastened early to the White House and left their cards. With the great flood of notes and cards came a comforting message from ex-Secretary Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, who returned to Washington last night.

The programme at Indianapolis includes services at the First Presbyterian church at 11:30 A. M., followed by interment in Crown Hill cemetery. After remaining a few hours at the residence of Mrs. R. S. McKee, the party will leave on the return trip at 5:40 o'clock Friday afternoon, reaching Washington Saturday afternoon at about 6 o'clock. The party will comprise the President's personal and official friends.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SYMPATHY. Queen Victoria, always among the first to extend sympathy to the bereaved, sent from her Highland castle the following message:

Baltimore, October 25th. General Harrison, President of the United States, Washington, D. C. I have heard with the deepest regret of your loss and sympathize with you in your grief.

This was succeeded by a message from the Pope, who through Cardinal Rampoldi, chief of his household, requested Cardinal Gibbons to say to President Harrison that he "sent his heartfelt condolence." The message of the Holy Father was duly transmitted by Cardinal Gibbons to the White House.

Telegrams of condolence from Vice-President Morton, Hon. Whitelaw Reid and a number of others were also received. After Mr. Halford had shown the President a number of messages of sympathy received during the morning the President expressed a disinclination to have their contents made public, preferring not to make any exhibition of the communications received by him not as a public man.

The pall-bearers who will officiate at Indianapolis have been selected. They are: Dr. H. R. Allen, John B. Elam, Hugh Hanna, E. B. Martindale, General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville; Hon. William E. Niblack, of Vincennes; John R. Elder and Theodore P. Haughey. The active pall-bearers in this city will be the attendants at the White House. The casket selected for Mrs. Harrison's interment is of cedar, covered with black



cloth with oxidized silver bars along the sides and across the ends. On its top will be a silver plate bearing the inscription: "Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of Benjamin Harrison," and the date of Mrs. Harrison's death.

The News at Her Old Home.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25.—The news of Mrs. Harrison's death was received in this city with the profoundest sorrow. While her demise was anticipated by her many friends here, it was none the less deplored. Preparations are being made for the funeral by friends of the President's family who have been empowered to act for them. This morning R. J. McKee and Miss Nannie Newcomer visited Crown Hill, and selected several lots, one of which will be chosen after the site has been described to the stricken family. Flags are at half-mast, and emblems of sorrow are everywhere seen.

New York's Sympathy.

New York, Oct. 25.—Mayor Grant at noon to-day sent a telegram to President Harrison, expressing the sympathy of the city and his own personal condolence for the President's bereavement.

Mayor Grant ordered the flags at half mast on the city hall to-day because of the death of Mrs. Harrison. They will also be at half mast on the day of the funeral.

All the public buildings, banks and large business houses in Brooklyn displayed flags at half-mast this morning, out of respect to the memory of Mrs. Harrison.

Sorrow in South Carolina.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25.—News of the death of Mrs. Harrison was received here with profound sympathy and sorrow. Flags are flying at half-mast on all public buildings and over many stores. The news and Courier voices universal sentiment in this Democratic State when it was editorially thus morning:

"In the presence of this sad event noise of party strife will cease for the time, and the American people, without regard to race or color or condition, will join in a prayer that the richest benediction of heaven may rest upon the disconsolate and give them peace. The death of this gracious woman comes upon all her countrymen with a sense upon all her countrymen. She filled her place so well, she discharged the duties of the first lady in the land with such delicacy of deportment, she was so high a type of American womanhood, that living she enjoyed the respect and admiration and love of the people, and dying she receives the tribute of the people's tears."

CONCLUDED ITS WORK.

THE EPISCOPAL BODY ADJOURNS.

An Interesting Report on Christian Unity Read—The Pastoral Letter Read at Night—Sympathy for the President.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25.—Special.—The Episcopal Convention concluded its work to-night with the reading of the pastoral letter. Throughout the day the church was filled, among the audience being many of the representative citizens of Baltimore. Both houses did considerable routine work, though some very important subjects were deferred until the next convention, mainly through lack of time for consideration. Among these was the marriage and divorce canon, which the House of Bishops held so long that the Deputies could not come to an agreement. This knotty problem will therefore be left undecided until the next general assembly at Minneapolis. After the House of Deputies had been called to order Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., arose and offered this resolution:

Resolved, That the president of this House be requested to convey to the President of the United States in such manner as he may deem most fitting the expression of our sincere and respectful sympathy in the bereavement which has darkened his home and his heart.

The resolution was received with murmurs of approval and adopted by a standing vote.

CHRISTIAN UNITY. After the appointment of various committees and the adoption of resolutions of thanks to all who had assisted at the convention the report of the committee on Christian unity was presented and read.

It set forth that during the year 1892 the committee on Christian unity of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church had duly attended notification of the passage, without dissent, of the general assembly approving the proposition of the Episcopal Church with reference to a union of the two churches, and the four propositions of the House of Bishops.

The report says efforts were made to prepare a proper response, but it was found impracticable to commit to writing any suggestions in the line of such conference until after opportunity was had by private oral interchange of views to know and understand the minds of our Presbyterian brethren. Such opportunity did not present itself. There was a day not remote when these truths were obscured and men gloried in their divisions. Your commission cannot but feel that the Holy Spirit has greatly manifested His power over the hearts and affections of men.

WHEN ALL SHALL BE ONE.

We cannot but recognize the signs of the times which we think we mistake not, but rather confidentially interpret as harbingers of the day when all who bear the Holy name shall be one, even as the Father and the Son are one and the world shall know and take comfort in knowing that the Son was indeed sent unto the world to redeem it and lead back to the bosom of the Father. Your committee have further to report that we have the assurance for the Presbyterian committee that they perceive and frankly declare that corporate union and unity must be the ultimate of our quest; that the idea of an insular church is not and cannot be one that respects and symbolizes the unity that is between the Father and the Son. This declaration we esteem a distinct and most important gain, for it is the basic principle that lies at the basis of the attainment of the very highest and best results. So far have we gone the progress has been important, and the prospect seems to us hopeful for the future. A corporate body without a policy instantly develops anarchy. The necessity for the declaration of our fourth proposition as an essential element of unity becomes plain and unmistakable. The commission concluded by asking for the passage of the same resolution passed three years ago providing for the continuance of the commission. It was so ordered.

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.

The House held a short executive session to-night, at which the committee on the consecration of bishops, presented by Dr. Hoffman, of New York. The committee ordered the ratification of the nomination of Rev. Dr. William Reed Thomas as bishop of Northern Michigan. The new bishop has been rector of Holy Innocents, Highland Park, N. Y., since 1871. Subsequently Dr. F. R. Graves was elected bishop of China, vice Dr. Samuel J. R. Hoyt, declined.

At the afternoon session the two houses met as a board of missions. Dr. McKim, of Washington, offered a resolution which he supported in extended argument providing for the recognition of the laity in the commission for work among the colored people. Dr. George W. Can, the colored representative from Texas, seconded this proposition, taking the ground that the laity advanced money, and was well qualified to govern so as to advance. Bishop Parrot opposed the resolution, but it was finally carried by a viva voce vote.

A committee was then appointed to look after the mission in Greece as follows: Bishop of Albany, Dr. Satterlee, Dr. McVickar, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Lemuel Coffin.

The trustees of the Prayer-Book and Publication Society were appointed as follows: Bishop of Pennsylvania, assistant bishop of Minnesota, bishop of New York, T. F. Gaylor, F. G. Little, Arthur Lawrence, F. Pierpont Morgan, Skipwith Wilmer and J. S. Biddle.

The joint session then adjourned, and at the regular meeting that followed Dr. Lindsay, of Massachusetts, for the committee on conference, submitted a report providing for a change from the name of assistant bishop to coadjutor bishop. It was adopted. The constitution was accordingly so amended as to agree with the change. The House of Bishops took similar action. Both houses took a recess until evening, when the pastoral letter was read.

THE PASTORAL LETTER.

Emmanuel Church was filled in every part to-night when the Bishops, attired in their robes, marched in pairs up the aisles to take their places and hear with the House of Deputies the reading of the pastoral letter. It was the largest and most representative gathering that has collected in a church here in years, comprising as it did many who are prominent in mercantile and literary circles. The letter was quite long, but commanded throughout the attention of the large audience. It began by congratulating the convention on the completion and adoption of the Revised Prayer Book and calls on the clergy and their congregations to order the details of public worship and of the administration of the sacraments and the rites of the Church strictly according to the rubrics. Christian unity is devoted to Christian unity. The stand taken by the Episcopal Church is clearly defined and satisfaction expressed at the results thus far accomplished. The third treats of the canons of ordination and advises due preparation of the candidates for the ministry.

THE CLERGY AND THEIR SERMONS.

The fourth is addressed to the clergy with respect to the sermons. They are advised: "To preach the Gospel" and goes on to say:

"It has seemed to us that this prime duty has been somewhat obscured. We have nothing to say here of the relative importance of preaching and administration. Each has its place, but whatever else it may do or be, a living church must be a preaching and a teaching church. It would be something to alarm if our preaching were such that our people should become clamorous for less and less of it. Make the pulpit a throne of light. Let it teach, not alone

to move or excite emotion, least of all to win men's admiration of eloquent periods, beautiful diction and graceful delivery. Definite, positive doctrine about the deepest things is ours to teach if we have it, but if only guesses of our own and speculations which are the froth of common surface, thoughtless thinking, then our place of utterance may be anywhere in all the world save in the pulpits of the Church."

The fifth reminds the clergy that they must care for the laity as well as for the sheep of the education of the young is referred to in unmistakable language. The sixth refers to "an evil we have seen and much bemoan, a growing tendency toward a short and uncertain tenure of the pastoral office."

The laity is urged to help carry out the Church's law which contemplates long pastorates.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The seventh bears on marriage and divorce. It condemns "the lawless legislation of so many of our States," and says the Church of God can have no regard for such legislation. We are convinced that much, if not all of the looseness with which the marriage bond is treated in legislation and practice is due to the first farmed, which considers the individual as the unit of human society, and demands, therefore, that the motive of all civil arrangements shall be the pleasure and contentment of the individual. As a matter of historical fact as well of scientific determination, the family is the unit of human society, and the individual can be rightly sought only in and through the well being of the family.

The last and concluding portions of the letter are devoted to mission work, and reference is made to the increased field necessitating the appointment of additional missionary Bishops.

NO RE ARRESTS IN ALABAMA.

Citizens Charged With Conspiracy to Prevent Free Speech.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 25.—The State is in a furor of excitement this morning over the arrest yesterday of Henry county citizens, charged with conspiracy to prevent free speech. The arrests were effected by United States marshals, and the prisoners were brought to this city for preliminary hearing this morning before United States Commissioner Roper. The warrants were sworn out by ex-Commissioner Kolb, whose experience in Gordon, Henry county, Saturday, furnished occasion for the arrests. Kolb, accompanied by Booth, a candidate for prison, went to Gordon to make a speech. He had hardly begun, when the crowd began to assail him with rotten eggs, and he was soon forced to leave the stand, retreating in a shower of decayed eggs. He returned at once to this city and swore out a warrant before United States Commissioner Roper, charging G. W. Varner, John Morehead, James Adams Vanburket, D. H. Vaughan, Harris Poole, Charles McLendon and Town Marshal Hooten, all of Gordon, Henry county, with having entered into a conspiracy to prevent him and Booth from making speeches.

In the matter of the petitions from Macon and Montgomery addressed to the United States Court sitting at Birmingham, asking that a mandamus issue from that court, compelling the appointment of inspectors of election by the county officers of said counties belonging to the People's party, Judge Brice has granted the rule, returnable at Montgomery, Ala., November 1st. The Bullock county rule has been continued until the same time and place.

THE CASE POSTPONED.

The case of the United States Government against the citizens of Henry county, charged with conspiracy, was called this morning by ex-Commissioner General Tompkins of this city, appeared for the defendants and entered a plea of not guilty. The Government procured a number of witnesses, whose examination consumed the day. Owing to the absence of ex-Commissioner Kolb, an important witness, the case was continued until Monday next. The prisoners gave \$1,000 bail for their appearance.

To-day papers of arrest were served by United States deputy marshals on Judge Hunt, Sheriff Thompson and Clerk Rooney, of Macon county. They are charged with violating Federal laws in the matter of the pending case against the defendants. The warrants were sworn out by a third party man, and are based on the same information as those in the Bullock county arrests. The Macon officers will arrive in this city to-night, and their preliminary hearing is expected to-morrow.

The Running Races.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 25.—The races resulted to-day as follows: First race, three-quarters of a mile—Lyceum first, Experience second, McCormick third. Time, 1:15. Second race, five-eighths of a mile—Sport first, Brown second, Martha third. Time, 1:02. Third race, one mile—Key West first, Lowlander second, Major Daly third. Time, 1:45. Fourth race, mile and a sixteenth—Larchmont first, Margherita second, Prather third. Time, 1:50. Fifth race, steeplechase, full course—Can Can first, Return second, Gray Gown third. Time, 4:16.

AT OTTUMBERG.

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Vocalize first, Doc second, Elsemere third. Time, 1:04. Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Belle first, Mamie B. second, Duke John third. Time, 1:15. Third race, one mile—Seven first, Jack Rose second, Mabel R. Pomeroy third. Time, 1:45.

Fourth race, five-eighths of a mile—Macintosh first, Anne Elm second, Woodchopper third. Time, 1:02. Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—One first, Caledonia second, Mohamed third. Time, 1:17. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Balance first, Bess McDuff second, Violet third. Time, 1:29.

AT GLOUCESTER.

First race, seven and a half furlongs—Vulpes first, Dr. Wilcox second, Madden third. Time, 1:41. Second race, four and a half furlongs—Little Alice first, Sentinel second, Bartow third. Time, 5:04. Third race, seven and a half furlongs—King Idle first, Pocotello second, Jim Dunn third. Time, 1:30. Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Pelham first, Telephone second, Burnside third. Time, 1:27. Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Silence first, April Fool second, Honest Tom third. Time, 5:58. Sixth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Bob Arthur first, Foxhill second, Barthom third. Time, 1:22.

DESTRUCTIVE FOREST FIRES.

Huntingdon, Pa., Oct. 25.—The mountains enclosing this town are ablaze to-day for miles in extent, with the fire spreading rapidly. On the east, in Henderson township, the forest fires now cover the public roads, leaving no outlet to the farmers and rendering the roads impassable. The farmers in many sections have been fighting the flames for several days in order to save their buildings and fences. Some who are now closely pressed have removed their goods to places of safety. The fires in most cases originated through the carelessness of gunners.

Mrs. Bernhard Wants a Divorce.

London, Oct. 25.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Paris says that Maurice Bernhard's wife has applied for a divorce, and that the case will be heard on Thursday next.